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DAILY AND SUNDAY POF Year 800
WERELY POF Year 800
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Every man who is in favor of abolishing the internal revenue and supporting the Government to revenue derived from customs duties upon imports, is in harmony with the occurrence of Thomas Jeffenson.

Every man who proposes to keep up the internal revenue system is a free trader and opposed to the doctrine of JEFFERSON. Abolish the internal revenue; and when that war

tex is out of the way, the Democracy will have no ierd.

The Grandfather to the Grandmother. We copy the following missive from the Boston Globe of Friday, which prints it in a despatch from Washington:

Benjamin Barrison, President of the United States of

America, to her Majesty Victoria, Queen of the United

Kingdom of Great kritain and Ireland, Empress of In-"GREAT AND GOOD PRIEND: I have received the letter which your Majesty was pleased to address me on he loth oft, announcing that the Princess Bratuck Many VICTORIA PRODUR : CODEST OF his Royal Highness Prince HERRY MAURICE Of Hattenberg, safely gave birth to a

Bist of May last. I fully participate in the satisfaction which this fly, and I offer my sincere congratulations on the occa May Gop have your Majesty always in Hissafe and holy keeping. Your good friend.

Prince at Windsor at 2 o'clock in the morning on the

"BESTANIS HARRISON. "By the President: "Acting Secretary of State. "WARRINGTON, July 10, 1880."

The duties of the President of the United States are multifarious. Few people were probably aware, however, that one of them was to write letters concerning the birth of royal babies at 2 o'clock in the morning.

Copies of this momentous correspondence will doubtless be preserved in the archives of the State Department at Washington, where the letters can be consulted in case any question should ever arise in European polities as to the precise hour when this scion of the princely house of BATTENBERG first saw the light of day.

How fortunate, even in his very infancy, is this BATTENBERG baby to be the subject of a correspondence between potentate and President! Yet the babies who will be the real rulers of the United States and Great Britain, when this Prince reaches middle life, are doubtless lying in their comparatively humble cribs somewhere, without Queen or President to bestow a thought upon them.

Under this Administration the baby, American and English, seems to be as prominent as the bride was under the last.

The Situation in France.

Now that the Chamber of Deputies has been dissolved and the Senate has adjourned, it is worth while to review the measures taken by the TIRARD Cabinet to insure success at the approaching general election. It will be found that as far as untiring, not to say unscrupulous energy is concerned, M. CONSTANS. the Minister of the Interior. has fully justified the expectations based upon his official record in the Governorship of Tonquin. That official record, by the way, has recently been exposed, and when the Conservatives proposed to impeach him, on the ground of corrupt conduct, he was defended by Premier TIRARD on the curious ground that it was customary in Eastern countries for Government functionaries to accept gifts. This explanation was pronounced sufficient by the majority of the Chamber, who seem not unwilling that their he can also exhibit the virtues of DANTON.

It is evident that M. Constans has overlooked scarcely any means of crippling and discrediting the Boulangists, who were already weakened by the sobering influence of the Paris Exposition and the humiliating flight of their leader. He has had Bou-LANGER impeached by the Chamber of Dep nties, and the Procureur-Général, acting ap parently under the direction of a committee of the Senate, has prepared an indictment whose details are not yet published, but which is said to have ransacked the whole of BOULANGER'S public life for indications of treasonable intentions. As the General's two most efficient lieutenants. RocheFORT and Count Dillon, are included in the indictment, they will, at least, be shut out of France during the political campaign. An attempt has also been made to intimidate other Boulangist leaders by the suppression of a meeting at Angoulême and the arrest of Messrs. Deroulede and Laguerre on grounds so frivolous that the court discharged them on payment of a fund of \$20 each. Then, again, the Cabinet is not unprovided with gentler instruments of pressure. It has in its hands the secret service fund voted last year, while, on the other hand, the Chamber has refused to vote any secret service money for the next twelvein order that the Boulangists, should they happen to triumph at the elections, may find themselves without any sinews of war.

But the precautions taken by M. Constans do not by any means stop here. Regardless of the tount that he fears to meet a test that GAMBETTA courted, he has forced through the Legislature a repeal of the Scrutin de Liste, thus rendering it impossible for Bou-LANGER to gain at one stroke such a sweeping and imposing victory as he achieved a few months ago in the Department of the Seine. It was still possible, however, under the Scrutin d'arrondissement for BOULANGER to elicit an indirect and fractional plebiscite in his behalf by causing himself to be returned for a multitude of single districts, as THIERS did in 1871 and GAMBETTA in 1877. To prevent the Boulangists from resorting to this expedient, the TIRS RD Cabinet toward the close of the session had an act passed plant; still be says, "we have found upon prohibiting plural candidacies for scats in the Chamber of Deputies. Under this new law an aspirant must appounce beforehand in what district he intends ingly pleasant ment." We presume that to run, and votes east for him in any other district will not be counted. Not even yet is M. Constans at the end of his resources. After announcing that the election of the new Chamber of Deputies would take place on Sept. 22 and Oct. 6, he now lets it be understood that the designation of the dates is not final, but may at any hour be reconsidered by the Executive authority. Lately able writers. "Every species of this genus," a Paris newspaper, supposed to be well informed, has asserted that the elections would probably be held in the latter part of CONSTANS will challenge his opponents to a contest at the time most convenient to himself and most inopportune to them.

relating to plural candidacies was apparently restricted to elections for the Chamber of Deputies, and is not applicable to the voting for seats in the Councils-General. BOULANGER is prompt to profit by this oversight, and announces in a manifesto that he will present himself as a candidate for the post of Councillor-General in not less than eighty cantons. So that he may be able to procure a species of plebiscite after all, which, however, will avail him but little, unless his partisans, ostensible or real, return a majority of the next Chamber of Deputies.

The Sunflower Forever!

The flower that is selected for our national emblem must be truly and wholly American. not only in its origin, but in all its characteristics. In size, color, stateliness, and simplicity, it must fill the bill; but, above all, it must be indigenous to this country and to no other. We want no effeminate violet, no heartsease, no drooping leathery spray fitted only for decorating some fair one's hair or bosom, but something bold, eificulty in deciding what shall be done about the | brilliant, substantial, and useful. The flower must fitly represent this vast country, its institutions, its aspirations, its hopes.

We possess such a flower. It is American. Not a representative of the genus has ever been found in the Old World. It is the common sunflower (Helianthus annuus). There are about sixty species in the genus, tall, hardy, annual or perennial herbs. They are mostly natives of North America, though a few are found in Peru and Chili. North America, and especially the United States, is the home of the great sunflower, and a large majority of the species are found east of the Rocky Mountains, while a few extend to the Pacific in California and Mexico.

The common sunflower is the largest and most widely distributed member of the genus. It is found in low and rich bettom lands from the Mississippi valley westward along the streams, and in the valleys and gulches, to the Pacific. From prehistoric times the Indians have used its seeds for food. When cultivated it breaks into many curious varieties, known in botanical works and gardeners' catalogues under their special names. The most widely distributed and useful of all the perennial species

is the American artichoke, erroneously called Jerusalem artichoke. Some three centuries ago this American sunflower with edible tubers was introduced into Europe by the French pioneers in Canada. and was cultivated in England under the name of the Canada potato to distinguish it from the Virginia or common potato. An English writer of that day says that "from some ignorant and idle head, we in England have called them artichokes of Jerusalem, because the root when boiled is in taste like the bottom of an artichoke head; but they may most fitly be called Potatos of Canada, because their roots are in form, color, and taste like unto the Potatos of Virginia." When this Canada potato, or sunflower, was first introduced into England the roots were thought to be "dainties fit for the Queen;" but in 1629 they had become so common that "even the most vulgar begin to despise them." And now, after the laose of three hundred years, we find this species of sunflower growing wild where it flourished and where its tubers were used for food by the prehistoric races of America, thousands of years before COLUMBUS salled upon his voyage of discovery.

The original habitat of this plant is no doubt the cool valleys of the great Northwest, whence its seeds and tubers were carried oceanward and scattered until the plant became naturalized from the head waters of the Missouri and Colorado to the Gulf of Mexico. As shown by chemical analysis, the tubers are far superior in nutritive properties to the common potato. Its lack of mealiness when boiled, and its sweetish taste, have prevented it from becoming a favorite for the table; but as food for animals it has no superior. Under proper cultivation its yield is enormous, sometimes reaching a thousand bushels to the acre. There are not differ more than the wild plants found in widely separated regions of country. All varieties of the tuberous-rooted sunflower are useful as well as highly ornamental plants; but for ornament the giant annual and fleshy rooted perennial species appear to be most highly appreciated.

The sunflower attracted the attention of

European florists soon after communication was opened with the New World, but the date of its introduction into Europe is really unknown, although several modern authors give it as 1596. This is evidently an error, for JOHN GERARDE'S great Herbal of fourteen hundred pages was published in 1597, and although it must have taken many years to have written such a stupendous work and prepare the hundreds of illustrations seen in its pages, still it contains a very full and correct description of four species of sunflower, accompanied by excellent wood cuts. If the seed had only been introduced the year previous to the publication of this work. GERARDE could not possibly have introduced it with his large illustrations in the first half of the great volume. That this earliest of English herbalists highly appreciated the sunflower we may be assured from his descriptions and remarks, although he had been misinformed in regard to its native country. He supposed it came from Peru: he calls it the Indian Sun, or Golden Flower of Peru. The figures accompanying his description of the different varieties show conclusively that they were from North America; and the larger one, which he named Fios Solis Major, is the same as we now cultivate as the great annual sunflower. GERARDE says that in his garden the stalks reached a height of fourteen leet from seed sown in April; and that one flower measured sixteen inches broad, weighing three pounds and two ounces. The stalks were as large as a man's arm, and beset with leaves to the very top. He also notices the sticky, turpentine-like exudations of the flowers, and says that while each stalk produces one large flower at its summit, there are smaller ones that spring out from the stem below; but these did not come to per-

fection in his garden. GERARDE informs us that no ancient author nor writer of his time had mentioned this trial that the buds before they flowered, boiled and eaten with butter, vinegar, and pepper, after the manner of artichokes, are exceedthis use of sunflower buds is unknown to the majority of modern cooks and housekeepers; but they form no doubt a delicacy worthy of attention, even if only to add to the prac-

tical merits of our national flower. From the time GERARDE first described the sunflower down to the present day, it has been praised in prose and verse by many SAYS JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU, in his Letters on the Elements of Botany, "is a native of America alone, and on the discovery of the August. This means, of course, that M. New World, some of them were vaunted as miracles of nature, though they are now so common as almost to be disregarded. The annual sunflower, however, it must be ac-

have left one point unguarded. Their law | nificence, owing the diminution of regard

only to the facility of its propagation." was long supposed that the flowers turned with the sun, and hence the French name Tournesol; and this common error has prompted more than one poet to celebrate ts supposed gyrations. Thus Thomson: — The lefty follower of the sun, Sad when he sets shuts up her yellow leaves, I to ping a l nigh , and when he warm returns Points her enamored bosom to his ray. MOORE falls into the same error:

"As the sunflower turns to her god when he sets." The same look which she turned when he rose." But the Village Minstrel had other thoughts: And sunflowers spreading for their gilded show

That scale the window's lattice ere they blow, Then, sweet to habitants within the sie is. Peep through the diamond panes their golden heads." It has been said that the early inhabitants

of America, who worshipped the sun, used the sunflower in their religious ceremonies on account of its resemblance to the great scurce of light and heat. The virgins who officiated in the Temples of the Sun in Peru were growned with sunflowers of pure gold. and carried them also in their hands, besides wearing others on their breasts. PHIL-LIPS, in his Flora Historica, also says that the sunflower naturally brings to mind the enormities which the treacherous Spanfards committed on the plains where this plant springs up spontaneously," and where, we may add, it forms a goiden fringe to every rivulet and river throughout the tem-

perate zone in America. The sunflower not only carries us back to prehistoric times, but it is the most noble representative of the immense order of plants known as the composite, or plants with compound flowers. About one-tenth of all the flowering plants in North America belong to this order, and in California their proportion is still greater. The larger part of these plants do not possess any specially valuable properties, nor do they yield useful products; but among the sunflowers we find species of great economic worth, even if we take no account of their sesthetic beauty. The seeds of the great annual sunflower yield a bland, nutritious oil, second only to olive oil for domestic purposes, if not quite equal thereto. The stalks of this plant may also be used for fuel, and the ashes contain a large amount of potash. In France the leaves are gathered and fed to cows; and in Portugal the seeds are made into a kind of bread. just as in this country they are sometimes roasted and used as a substitute for coffee. All the large grain-eating birds are fond of sunflower seeds, and they have long been employed for fattening domestic fowls. It is even alleged that hens fed on them are more prolific than when nourished with other kinds of grain. An acre of rich soil will yield about fifty bushels of seed, and each bushel one gallon of oil, leaving about fifteen hundred pounds of oil cake, which is an excellent feed for cattle. Sunflower seeds are also used in some countries of Europe like almonds for making demulcent and soothing preparations; and a kind of broth is made from them as food for infants. The flowers abound in honey and are much frequented by bees; and in fact every part of this plant has its economic properties and uses.

Finally, we aver that the sunflower is hisorically the oldest and in size the largest of American flowers; in color the most brilliant and most typical of our clear and favorable skies; while in economic importance it has no equal among flowers. Hence, we cast our rote often and unreservedly for the sunflower as the floral emblem most suitable to represent the United States of North America.

A Reform that Has Reformed Nothing.

It is but a few years since a school of reformers here in New York attributed nearly all the evils and abuses in the administration of this town to the lack of a stringent primary election law, which would protect the individual citizen in his right to participate in the choice of candidates, and would put into his hands, and into the hands of his patriotic fellows, the whole machinery of party organization without interference or molestation on the part of tent chiefly on nominating improper men for public office, against the protest of the great body of voters. We were told that if stringent regulations were adopted for the government of primary elections, public-spirited citizens, who had hitherto been prevented from attending them, would come forward and do their duty.

Prescribed rules of order were to be enforced by the police. Each voter would be obliged to establish his qualifications by reference to the official registry lists and by affidavit, if his right to vote or his claim of residence was challenged. The management of the whole business was to be taken out of the hands of the politicians, and be intrusted to officials of the Police Department, regulorced by a notary public in each polling place, with his formidable stamp and seal, and carrying under his right arm. in a fancy frame, his certificate of authority, duly signed by the County Clerk.

These changes were to regenerate political morality in the city of New York, then represented as in a condition of frailty and de endence. The reformers united in proclaiming that until there was a sweeping and thorough reform in the system of holding primary elections in New York, no genuine success could be achieved in securing better candidates for office, or in enabling those who took little concern in political matters to have more influence than those who took much.

Finally the reformers contrived to have their bill passed by the Legislature, and it is now the law of the State. Precisely what benefit has accrued to the cause of good government no one can tell. Primary elections are carried on exactly as they were before. Those who are concerned in the outcome of a primary, attend and vote just as they used to do; those who are indifferent remain at homejust as they used to, and no primary election law can bring them out. Nominations to office are made just as they used to be, and are passed upon by the voters favorably or otherwise, as formerly. The socalled politicians are just as active as before; amateur reformers just as little regarded.

It would not be true to say that the primary election law has effected no changes. It has brought about a number-all of them in the nature of vexatious and unnecessary restrictions, and all of them tending toward the disfranchisement of a great body of voters. Instead or making it easier for the private citizen to participate in the preliminary choice of candidates, the reformers have hedged, and burdened the exercise of that right with so many restrictions, formalities, and conditions as to practically shut him out from all participation; and, as a consequence, the total vote cast at such elections has fatten off materially. In fact, the politicians have, indeed, rather more to say as to the conduct of a primary election than they had before the effort was made to exclude them from it by law. Then, the expenses of such an election have been largely increased. The public announcements which the law requires necessitate assessments which the reformers show no willingness to pay, but which fall upon the politicians.

Some of the provisions of the law are so

pretence of carrying them out. It is provided, for instance, that the announce ment by the inspectors of the votes cast shall be certified to by a notary in each one of the election districts. As there are now 1,619 of these in the city, it would require 1,019 notaries. It would also require 2,038 policemen, though the whole police force, including the Superintendent, Captains, Sergeants, surgeons, and doormen, consists of but 3,315. It would, therefore, be necessary, in order to conform to the regulations, to leave the city practically unprotected while the members of a political party were engaged in selecting the delegates to a convention. Of course, there is no pretence in any political party that the rules for primaries are literally carried out. though all factions endeavor, more or less vigorously and more or less successfully, to comply with them; but while entailing upon themselves by so doing an onerous item of entirely unnecessary expense, the leaders are bound to agree that, in its practical operation, the primary election law has done much more harm than good to the cause of popular government by preventing the participation of many citizens and by adding, arbitrarily, to the difficulty of voting.

is not the subject of any present dispute, but some consideration of its provisions is opportune, in view of the fact that the soif-same reformers who secured its enactment, are employing their leisure time, and a good share of the public patience, in advocating, with the same superabundance of zeal, vigor, and ignorance, a lot of restric tions on voting, not at primaries for delegates, but on election day for candidates. Their pet measure is the Saxron bill, and the arguments which they advance in sunport of its adoption are precisely the same as they used a few years ago in behalf of the primary election bill. There is no reason to doubt that, if adopted as a law, the SAXTON bill would encounter, substantially, the same fate as its predecessor, and work the same sort of mischief. But as there are distributed about every community a number of individuals who are able to consider present questions only in the light of past achievements or failures, it may be profitable to direct their attention to the result of the most recent effort to establish an impracticable reform in voting, and to abate small evils by the creation of new, dangerous, and intolerable mischiefs.

The question of the primary election law

The Feet of Georgia.

A curious instance of the prevalence of the old Puritan aversion to enjoyment comes from Georgia. The new Capitol building at Atlanta is the chlef ornament of that city, and the citizens of Atlanta had in preparation a reception and ball, to be given in the Capitol next month, in honor of the State officials and members of the Legislature. It was proposed to make the ball a great and glorious festivity, such as would do credit to Atlanta and show that the Georgian goose hangs high. But it was not to be. Certain Georgians not gifted with fantastic toes raised a hubbub over the "desecration" of the Capitol by making it the scene of a dance. The Methodists and Baptists of the old-fashioned kind and straitest sect insisted that there should be no dancing. Just as some good people in Indiana deemed it their duty to cry aloud and spare not against the Inauguration Ball, so did these Georgians protest against a dance in the Georgian Capitol. So vigorously and in such numbers did they protest, that the Georgia Senate added to the resolution granting the use of the Capitol for the occasion an amendment providing that there should be no dancing. Consequently no reception. Atlanta wishes to be hospitable, but she will not allow the Phi.istines to make up her programme for her.

It seems unfortunate that the great blowout and jamborce should come to nothing after the invitations had been sent out, and the ladies had settled in their minds what to wear. Has not the Georgian Senate been too hasty? The old fogies may be against dancing, but what says the younger generation? What will the Georgia girls say? We will bet a persimmon to a pistole that champion shall betray the vices, provided several varieties in cultivation, but they do party managers, who were represented as in whether they wear sik or homespun they are all for dancing. They may respect the antiquated notions of the eld folks, but they know that dancing wouldn't hurt them; and if anybody objects to dancing, he or she is not obliged to dance. Why should so many thousands of twinkling feet be condemned not to twinkle because a lot of very excellent persons with whom wisdom will not die, have stiff-legged, hob-nailed, and lubberly prejudices against the most ancient, approved, honorable, and decorous art and mystery of dancing? As go the Georgia girls, so goes the State, and if they choose to exercise their righteous power they can at the next election throw out and step upon the antisaitation Senators, bring in the friends of dancing, and dedicate the Capitol with joy and the patter of pumps. Do you dance, should be the sufficient catechism addressed to candidates for public office in Georgia, and the young men are sure to be solid for the feminine and æsthetic side.

And where are the Georgian poets, men. oursts flil the columns of the Atlanta Constifution on Sundays? Will they be silent while a sister art is insulted ? Will their pens not spatter decision upon the contempers of the antique, the despisers of the beautiful the objectors to a health-giving and beautybringing pastime? We look for an indignation meeting of the Muses, the ninety-nudnine Muses of the Gale City. And by the memory of OGLETHORPE, and the fame of JASPER, and the sky-scaling rockets of GRADY, and the wit of Howell, and the moral plutogracy of HEMPHILL, and the rippling and genial fore of Uncle Remus, we call upon Georgia to rise to her feet and assert for herself the malienable right of using her feet as she pleases.

The Same Old Fraud.

The old scheme for the foundation of a national university at Washington has been trotted out again. It is a f rm of felly which comes naturally in the dog days. It is reported, not truly we hope, that various officers and professors of a number of American colleges have asked Gen. HARRISON to favor the establishment of such an institu-The Boston Herald has taken the trouble to interview certain New England dons and pedagogues on the subject, and thinks it has discovered that "the general tenor of [the opinions of?] people in educational circles is to the effect that the university would be a very desirable institution, and, if founded, would undoubtedly receive popular approval from the start."

It would receive approval from the people who hope to make a living out of it, and from the people who think that it is the duty of the Government to teach school. It is easy to surmise what a preposterous institution it would be, what favoritism and corruption would spring up around it, what disgraceful squabbles there would be about its teachings It is amusing to think how many chairs of modern history, of political economy, of the history of religious and of religious doctrines, would have to be established in it. It would have to represent all shades of

the money of taxpayers without giving rep resentation of their opinions. It would have to be a pantodox university, a College of All Cranks. In a university run by a free gov ernment there must be teaching of all that any one citizen believes, infinite minority

representation. To rotate the faculty every year would not be enough.

But of course these reductions to the absurd are not necessary to show what a swindle a national university must be in this country. Education belongs to the States. and primarily and principally to each municipality. It is not the proper business of the State or the municipality to provide for any other than the simple and fundamental education in which the children of every citizen may share. To provide by public taxation for schools, colleges, or universities which are frequented only by the few, is to rob the great majority of taxpayers and to force the many to provide for the education of the few. For the general Government to establish at general expense an institution for the benefit of a few hundred scholars would be simple robbery and injustice. We purposely leave out of sight the question, in our opinion to be answered only in one way, whether the Government has any right to take charge in any degree of education, and to run a national university or a national dancing school.

But perhaps somebody may think we are doing injustice to the advocates of a national university. Here is the opinion of the craziest of the lot, the Hon, HENRY WANTWIT BLAIR

"The Catholies have a college of their own in Wash-ington: they educate their own. There should be a na-tional university, one in which every Am-rican could feel proud. Once started, there would be no tro ble it keeping it up. The Government should not only edu suitable provisions and recommendations being made the youth of the country might seek a retreat from which to en arge their views and education."

Some philanthropist should provide a retreat where BLAIR and his backers can enlarge their views and cool their heads.

We have the felicity to agree with our steemed contemporary, the Richmond State, in its choice of the Democratic platform of 1884 as a meeting ground and place of union for the Democracy. "Now, what is the middle ground," a-ks the State, "on which all Democrats can stand, which will not compel either side to suffer humilia ion and chagrin? Why, the national platform o 1884, which was an even compromise of the differences of the tariff reformers and the protectionists in the party. The Jefferson-Jackson-Cleveland Democrats go half way toward the RANDALL Democrats when they mount the national platform of 1884. Why cannot the RANDALL Democrats exercise the same liberal spirit, make like concessions?"

The Jeffersonian Democrats or the RANDALI Democrats, as our contemporary calls them. with a high and deserved compliment to Mr. RANDALL are willing to stand upon the platform of 1884. That platform declares in favor of the abolition of the war taxes, otherwise called the internal revenue. Jeffersonians, Jacksonians, Randallians, all Democrats can get together on that platform.

But who are the "CLEVELAND Democrats" of whom our contemporary speaks? What are they, where are they, why are they? Are they? About the only CLEVELAND Democrats now visible are Mugwumps. Any platform they can stand on would trip up real Democrats.

At the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen the following resolution, introduced by the representative of the Ninth Assembly district, was adopted:

"Resolved. That the Board of Street Openings and In wements, who, by the provisions of chapter 32. of the Laws of 1887, is charged with the selection, location, and laying out of such and so many public parks in the city of New York south of Fifty-fifth street as the said Board may from time to time determine, he and is hereby requested to take into consideration the propriety or ad isability of acquiring and laying out, as a public park the ground heretofore used as a burying grou clude) be ween lindson Clarkson Carmine, and Le-roy streets as it is conceded on all hands that such a park or public place is of the first importance to the health comfort and convenience of residents in that

This resolution is not faultless in grammar. but its design is clear. What it proposes is that the plot, 400 by 203 feet, on Hudson street, known as the Clarkson street burying ground. which belongs to the Trinity corporation, and where no interments have been made for many ye rs, shall be purchased by the city. It inproject of a new park in the Mniberry Bend is also pushed forward at large prospective expense alike to the property owners of the vicinity and the taxpavers in ceneral. There appears to be at present a great desire for new parks in various portions of the city, but the paradox of the situation is that, while on one hand we are called upon to purchase land for this purpose, the available park area about the City Hall is to be encroached upon for a new and vast municipal building, so that what saved in one direction will be lost in another. ANTONIO BOTTE-INI, the greatest artist

that ever played the double bass, has just died in Parms. He was 66 years old, having been born in December, 1823, and his renown may be said to have followed his first visit to this city, when he came from Havana in the orchestra of Mr. MARTY about 1850. Between the acts. of the opera he occasionally performed solos upon the double bass, which excited the greatest enthusiasm. All that Paganini had over done upon the volin was repeated by Horresini upon his gigantic instrument. Every effect of brilliancy, of deliwomen, and children, whose melodious cary, and of pathes was at his command; and after two or three evenings he was recog nized as one of the greates: geniuses of modern musical act. This reputation was confirmed in London, where he immediately became a favori e. and when he appeared in Paris it was augmented. For a time he was the director of the orche-tra at the Ita ian opera in Paris, and subsequently became the manager of the Italian overa in Cairo. He wrote several operas which were performed successfully though we believe none of them ever crossed the ocean to this country. Per-onally Borrnsini was tall, graceful, and incre-ting; and in private life the friendship of those who knew him best was as cordial and as lasting as the almiration of the public for the artist

THE NEW LUXIN OF LIFE Dr. Brown-Sequard's Eccentric Discovery

Enid to Work Atter All. Dospite the surenem, general and profes-

ional, with which the recent experiments made by h Brown a quard were greeted, there seems to be of, some executy in the unity Faster ring invented by the upol and respected physicians. In Veriot, who has already been suches u in tensoving fatter marks from the skins of severa divided savares has been induced to test the schemely of M. Brownes, quarted "lifts Mixture." is posted together portions of the Scali tissues of rabbits

and guines pays, coluted them with water, and injected the compound these entained into the bother of three paupers are respectively 54 to and 65. The men had over heard or M. Brown S. quard's solution, and were merely told that they were to be injected with screng mus fluid. We have by Variot's word for it that his certal remedy, were weak, wern enucuated and mel sucholy, such enly became strong, fresh, and cheerfu not new views of the, and attorether felt as if they had

received a new lease to existence.

The experiments lake however on two other subjects; but the indefatizable N. Agriot is not to be defeated, and he sixtends to continue his trials, which in time will be communicated in all their precision of technical detail to the Bio optical backety.

Harper's Majazine for August made its ap pears now pederman. The leading article by Mr Theo-dors Child, as upon the Krennin and Russian art, with Husbrations by Me ser, Michels and Thuistrup. It is a Yamanor experience of one of the most interesting and can known architectural subjects in the world. is followed by a new poem of Mr Liebs in by the history of phot graphy by Mr Champney a story by that admirable dierary artist. Miss Wakins and the variety of After all, the Thank Cabinet seems to knowledged, is a flower of wonderful mag- manifestly unreasonable that there is no opinion or it would do injustice, and take and humor which a manifestly unreasonable that there is no opinion or it would do injustice, and take

A ROMAN CATHOLIC ELSMERE.

A Priest Lays Bown bis Religious Charg

From the London Teles The Rev. A. Jerome P. Matthews, for the past two years Reman Catholic priest at St. Mary's, Bath, has addressed the following let-ter to the members of his congregation:

My VERY DEAR PRINCE: I have to make an announce

ment which will be painful alike to yourse ver and to me. Itahall be very brief, for it is said to me to par from you it will be sadder for you to learn the cause Af er long and anxious thought and study. I have arrived at the conviction that the Jewish and Christian Script, res, though possessing mapy excellences are sail of legendary and mythological statements and that they consess no claim to and manifest to evidence of Divine inspiration, that the Boman Catholic Church has no claim to be regarded as a divinely consti-tuted authority: that the Papacy is a human institution, gravely compromised to error and supe atition, and therefore, injurious to the spiritual and temporal wellars of mankind that Iceus Chrast, though a holy man and ardent reformer, was not the great God of the Universe, but the son of Joseph and Mary: that no ther demo-tarsi spirits, nor a place or state of everlosting torment have any existence in fact but originate in ancient mythologies. With these con victions, which I have strive, against for a long time without success, it would be dishonest for me to continu as a priest reaching only the pure theirm of natural spiritual religion, which I profound y believe and desire to promote. I therefore this day return to our excel-lent and kind Bishop the sacerdotal faculties, nitrasted to me by the Lordship. I ratire from the initiat of you with a heart tuil of kindness and gratitude to you all, all the confidences, spitifual and temporal, of ministry will be labthfully observed. As soon as I can get my house off my hands I shall seave if, as my confinued presence close to the chirch would be a painful reminder to us both of a past, ad of happi-ness until donot agristed my mind. These doubles I have been careful not to unfold to any of you and I have provided for you the ministry of worthy or sets ignorant of my mental condict. With a said and loving heart, then, I commend you, my dear and valued friends, to the Eternal Father of Spirits, and let us ever remember one another in the pressure of the Ab floi One. Sidding you ad a surrowful farewell I remain always affectionately yours.

Annote Jarone P. Martinews.

Mr. Matthews was ordained by Archbishop Eyre at Ginssow in 1876. His work as a priest has been chiefly in the west of England.

MARK TWAIN ON INT. RPIEWING. He Thinks Talk Loses its Charm when it From the Boston Journal

From the Boston Journal,

For several quite pinin and simple reasons, an "interwiew" must, as a rule, be an absurdity. And chiedy for this reason: It is an attempt to use a boat on and, or a wag to n water, to speak figuratively. Spoken speech is one thing, written speech is quite another. Finitis a proper vehicle for the inter, but it isn't for the ormer. The moment "talk" is put into print you recognize that it is not what it was when you neard it; you perceive that an immense some hing, has disappeased from it. That is its soul. For have nothing but a dead careassleft on your bands. Color, play of feature, the varying modulations of voice, the inagh the smile, the informing inflections, everything hat gave that body warmth, grace, friendliness and chaim, and commended it to your affection, or at least to your tolerance, is gone and no hing is lent but a callid, stiff, and repulsive cadaver.

Such is "talk," almost invalually, as you see it lying in state in an "interview." The interviewer seldom trest of tell one how a thing was said; he merely puts in the naked commark and stops there. When one wifes for print his methods are very different. He follows for print his methods are very different. He follows for print his methods are very different. He follows for print his methods are very different. He follows for print his methods are very different. He follows for print his methods are very different. He follows for print his methods are very different. He follows for print his methods are very different. He follows for print his methods are very different. He follows for print his methods are very different. He follows for print his methods and different and finds it necessary to report some of the talk of his characters, observe how canfillously a dax axiously he goes at that risky and diffed taking a mock heroic attitude, and casting an ar he glame upon the company. For several quite plain and simple reasons

"It be had dired to say that thing in my presence," said Alfred, taking a mock heroic attitude, and casting an ar h glance upon the company," blood would he e flowed."

"It he had dared to say that thing in my presence," said Hark wood, with that in his eye which caused more than one heart to quake. "blood would have flowed."

"It he had dared to say that thing in my pre ence," said the paltry bin-terer, with val-r on his tongue and palloren his lips, "blood would have flowed."

So iminfully aware is the novelist that naked tak in print conveys no meaning that he loads, and often overloads, almost every after ance of his characters with explanations and interpretations. It is a loud confession that print is a poor vehicle for "tak;" it is a recognition that uninterpreted tak in print would result in confusion to the leader, not instruction.

Now, in your interview wou have certainly

uninterpreted talk in print would result in confusion to the leader, not instruction.

Now, in your interview you have certainly been most accurate. You have setd with the sentences I ut cred as I said them. But you have not a word of explanation; what my manner was at several points is not in leated. Therefore, no reader can cossibly know where I was in earnest and where I was lowing, or whether I was poking altogether or in earnest altogether, Suci a report of a conve sation has no value. It can convey many meanings to the read or, but never the right would read on the meaning is a something which would convey the right meaning is a something which would ever be allowed to waste it on interviews.

No: spare the leader; leave the whole interview out; it is ubtish. I wouldn't talk in my sleep if I con dn't talk better than that.

If you wish to origit anything, print this letter; it may have some value, for it may evplain

ter; it may have some value. for it may explain to a reader here, and there why it is that in interviews, as a rule, men seem to talk like any body but themselves.

About Breaking an Foragement to Marry Perhaps this young man-we assume it is a man-asks in all innocence, but we caunot be sure of it. We must primarily consider his

plates a "little game." A "Reader" w. ites: Will you please inform me if a young gentleman and

application as coming from one who contem-

young ady are engaged to be married, and one ceases writing, is the engagement broken legally by the one We should say not. The door is not to be left open for any such combination, on the part of an engaged n an who would like to get away, as taking too long a vacation in parts unknown, and weatying his torlorn flancee into a stoppage of correspondence, and thus putting a least stamp upon the rupture of their engagement. Lugagements, the marriages, are very business-like at airs. They are not made or broken upon any theory of law. They begin with the fervid application for possession of the teminine heart, and they are ended by the cold relusal to take it at the appointed Letters are but the natural accident of this blissful relation. These may be more or they may be less. They may be inspired by tervor or they may be dull with indifference but they do not make the match. Our friend can write or not, as he chooses, or he may receive letters from his sweetheart or not, acthis love of his until some more conclusive forenality occurs than the more interruption of correspondence.

But let us consider the question from the understanding of this young man's indelity. Should be thing that his sweetheart desires to throw him over, or has she thrown him over. in the eye of the law, by not sending him any more letters !

Of what use is romantic fiction if it is not studied to better advantage by those in need of its lessons than it has been studied by our friend? In literature situations of an engagemont broken by a miscarried letter are thick as book shelves in libraries. The world of the imagination is full of them. Let ters miscarry through a defective mail service, or are suppressed by an durate parent, or are purloined by jeatous rival, and the lovely vision of ture matrimony fades through the disappointment and mortification of the lover with whom they fail to connect. So it may be in the case of our friend. His girl, we feel sure, has not stopped writing through the failure of her love to him; but something is wrong at some other

point, just as so many novels have it. We trust also that the usual termination of such plots in fletion will fluxly apply in this case. May the real difficulty be found out ere It is too late, and, with re ulightened and re assured hearts, may this intended union, legally established at last, be forever joyous and permanent.

Boston's Mortality Report. Boston, July 20.-The mortality has been

unusually heavy in Boston this week there having be in 2 dieselfs diving a rate of 30.57. This is far greater than it aim from it past at this season. The large in-crease is found in choices infamium, which carried off the live vicinia.

When mind and body are out of sorts with cold ex-tremities a velocities in he skin contremes dult bears he and an interpet on to attractuation survey of are in for a bilone altack springing from a more or less disor seed fiver for Jayine sometive. Pile with bring the liver to a healthy conduition, and appendity re-move all bullary distress—ast.

WHAT IN GOING ON IN SOCIETY

New York is socially so dead just now that club windows are not even gianced at by the few stragglers who come day's business or shopping, and hurry through the avenue as if they were Wall street defailters on their way to Canada. Sunday begins for city reople about 1 P. M. on Saturday, when extress trains start and excursion bonts land up with human freight, and there is no lot, up in the stillness that reigns over streets sad squares until Monday morning. Although risiters to the different watering places all tell the same story of dulness in action and a da plorable scarcity of men, one thing is very certain, that there is no one left in town,

At Newport the ennual mide: mmer ery et

'no man" can hardly be raised this year, for comfortably domicised either in their our sectuages or at the Whitehall are to be found the flower of New York's brigade of bachelors. The bunting and pole set are represented by Mr Foxhall Keene, Mr. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. James L. Kernochau, Mr. Egerion Winthren. and the Mesers, Hitchcock. Athletic, acrebatic, and circus tame are recalled by the presence of Mr. Frederick Bench, Mr. Bawline. and Mr. Charles Cottebet: while Mr. J. J. Van Alen. Mr. Goold Limimond, Mr. Prockli ba Cutting. Mr. Duneau Elliott, Mr. Julian Potter, Mr. John G. Beresford. Lloyd Warren, Mr. Charles H. Der 3man, and many others whose names are registered at the Casine, represent wealth and eligibility of various ages and deg. ec . Don. es at the Casino are always popular at this lime of the year, and notwithstanding the disposition manifested by many fashionable men and girls to adorn the garlerks and immigethe taste inherent in most young people for exclusiveness and dual solitude, the meetings thus far bave been very satis ac ory. Debutantes are always ready for a spin, and, with the best intentions in the world to maintain their dig nity and keep their feet from yielding to the witchery of the music, in nine cases out of ten they find it impossible to do so. Miss Wetmore, Miss Pierson, Miss Satteriee, Miss Graco Wilson, and Miss Tooker have been quite regular in their attendance at the Caston dances, and make a pretty group in their evening gowns, as they do likewise at the daily meetings of their tengis cla) at which, by the way, the male element is largely in preponderance. Miss Leiter ha een at two of the Casino dan es and looks wonderfully well this summer. The hair dressed low at the back, with bands of gold of tortoise shell holding the front locks in place is extremely becoming to this young woman, as she has the rare beauty imparted by the low Grecian torehead, with a certain indescribable finish in the growth of the hair which does away with all necessity for crimps and banks pipe-tems, and curling from such us many very beautiful women are obliged to use.

As yet no cards are out for large entertainments, although dinners, luncheons, and tennis parties are going on all the time and seem to fill up the hours so pleasantly that no dates have been named for full-dress affairs.

The colossal size of Mr. Frederick Vanderbilt's new house, and especially of his entrance hall, is still a topic of conversation. Sidney Smith once said of an almormally stout woman: "One might take one's morning walk round her, always supposing that one is in rude bealth and good physical training." And the remark would apply equally well to Mr. Vanderbilt's house, the inmates of which must get all the exercise they want within its walls. The entrance ball, notwithstanding its great size, is admirably proportioned, and the marble porch which opens out of it gives a fine view of ocean and rocks, and of the pretty stone archway at the foot of the lawn through which the water breaks and ripples and then rushes back again to the sea. The charm great houses of Newport is their individuality. Each one is the outcome of an enormous expenditure of money, but of money laid out under totally different conditions and directed by individual ta-tes and pro erences. Hence ameness and monotony are unknown. The mansion only just begun for Mr. William K. Vanderbilt will, it is said, be absolutely unique in its style of architecture and decoration. If is to be of white ma ble and modelled after the buildings and temples of ancient Greece Marble will also enter largely into the finish of its interior, and it is rumored that exquisite carvings and sculpture have been ordered for the ornamentation of its lower floors.

There is only one place on the Atlantic sea board which can fairly be called a rival of New, ort, and that is Mount Desert. Nature has done more for the coast of Maine than it has for Rhode Island's shore, for nowhere else in the world can such a combination of rocks ea, mountain and woodland be lound. But Bur Harbor has arrung so rapidly into existence that it lacks the flavor of antiquity and the relies of colonial days which make old Newport the interesting spot it is, and while life there is far less expensive and artificial than at Newport, it is also less finished, polished, and redned. The promise this year is for a gayer season than the last at Bar Harbor. All the cottages are occupied. One of the hand-omest is Ban-Y-Bryn on Highbrook road which has just been finished for Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ba ney of New York at a cost that ap proximates to Newport prices. Dr. Frederick May of Washington is occupying his new hou-e on Strawberry Hill, which is one of the most tasteful and pictures que at Bar Harbor. and where handsome Mrs. May and her att ac tive daughters will gather around them as charming a coterio as they have in their Wash ington home. Mrs. William Morris Hunt and her daughters, the widow and children of the well-known actist, are at "Mizzontop" again, where they have spent many summers. Miss Entit Hunt is a very accomplished girl. with a fine musical as well as artistic talent, and is a general favorite in Wa-hington society. Among the summer visitors who have recently a rived are Mrs. Snelling and Miss Grace Snelling at the Parker cottage; Mr. Johnston Livingston, Mess Carola Livingston, and Mr. and Mrs. Geraldyn Redmondfrom Tivoli-on-the-Hudson: Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse cording to his fortune. But he is not off with | Fox. Baron and Baroness Rosen. Mrs. Stauffer and Miss Celeste Stauffer from New Orients; Mrs. Beeckman and Miss Mattie Beeckman wao have recently been stopping with Mrs. Louis Lorithard at Newport; Mr. and Mrs. Cec. Higgins, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Aurets of Philadelphia.

How far events in this country can be felt here is illustrated by the sudden ordering to the Soudan of Major helley, to whom hims Line Perkins became engaged ecently. Tale most recent addition to the long line of fortunate Englishmer who have found brides in this country had expected to obtain leave of absence and be married here within a few months, but the Mandi has changed his plans, and the happy event must be postponed. Such are the fortunes of war.

Americans who have spent the last three or four mentles racketing and junketing in the great world of London are flying now from the noise, the heat, and the confusion to German boths and the highest points attainable of bwi-s mountains. Old triends of the Duchess of Mariborough who have seen her frequently this summer have only picusant things to say of her anability and cordiality to her ow: countrywomen. As Mrs. Hamersley, she was one of the worst dressed women in New York society, and her friends have noted a very marked improvement in the cut and choice of her costumes since she became an English woman, the exclaims this very frankly by saying that the Duke took all that trouble off her hands, and personally superintended the cho-sing and making of her gowns. The buke's good taste does not extend to his equipages, however for the interior quality of his horse flest and the sharbiness of his turneuts are the talk of London this summer. It will be remembered that when in this country his Grace showed a remarkable ton hoes for worn-out horses and di-reputable- onling bugges, in which he would drive about Berashire and Newport roads with a most serene indifference to ap